

# Herald Tribune

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## \$142-Billion Project

### Judis Abandoning Development Plan

By Jonathan C. Randal

ADEN, March 2 (WP)—Arabia has all but officially abandoned its hopes of fulfilling its five-year development plan, a move that would mean a major reversal of its economic policy.

The Saudi chief Middle East oil-exporting rival, Iran, is said to have abandoned its five-year development plan, a move that would mean a major reversal of its economic policy.

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Ahmed Zaki Yamani

### Portugal General Warns on Coup Bid

LISBON, March 2 (AP)—The chief of staff of Portugal's Air Force warned against a desperate pre-electoral coup attempt by anti-democratic forces, in remarks published today in several newspapers here.

"Present circumstances lead to the conclusion that (minority) forces opposed to democracy will not calmly accept electoral defeat," Gen. Jose Morais da Silva said at a swearing-in ceremony for new recruits northeast of Lisbon Friday that was closed to the press.



Gov. George Wallace of Alabama at a rally in Boston before primary.

### Turnout in Primary Seen Affected

### Rain Factor in Massachusetts Vote

BOSTON, March 2.—Cold, rainy weather threatened to cut down the voter turnout today in the Massachusetts primary election, the first test with all major Democratic candidates on the ballot.

Poll openings varied from 6 to 10 a.m., but all must close by 8 p.m. Several city and town clerks said they were unable to assess the turnout, but predicted many voters would stay home. The turnout had been expected to be heavy before the bad weather hit.



BACKER—Paddy-hatted Daniel Patrick Moynihan with Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, the Democrat who was endorsed by the former U.S. envoy to the UN in yesterday's presidential primary election in Massachusetts.

### Moynihan Sees U.S. Losing War of Ideology to Russia

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2 (NYT)—Daniel Patrick Moynihan said at a meeting of the Yale Political Union here last night that the United States was losing its world ideological leadership to the Soviet Union.

The former chief U.S. representative to the United Nations, who resigned last month, said that last year had been a dismal year for U.S. foreign policy. Mr. Moynihan, who has resumed a professorship at Harvard, told his audience of 800 that "American policy is in decline and the Soviets are in a period of expansion."

on the Democratic race, with all eight major candidates on the ballot and no clear favorite. Both President Ford and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan are on the Republican ballot, but neither campaigned in the state.

Liberal's fear of the progress of Jimmy Carter, a former governor of Georgia, were discussing ways to persuade Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and Sargent Shriver, whom they expect to fare poorly here, to withdraw from the Democratic ballot and cede the left to Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona.

Thus, in addition to completing work on the 1976 fiscal year aid bill that covers the period to June 30, Congress also must decide how much to allocate for the so-called "transitional quarter" covering the period between the end of the old fiscal year on June 30 and the start of fiscal 1977 on Oct. 1.

Economic, Military Cuts

In the 1977 requests, the administration has informed Congress that it would like to spend \$5.4 billion in economic aid—a \$500-million drop from the 1976 level—and \$2.4 billion in military aid, \$500 million less.

For the July-October transitional period, the administration has estimated that it would need to spend \$601 million, of which \$506 million would be in economic aid, and \$95 million in military assistance.

But the administration's effort to reduce foreign aid costs next year may be defeated if Israeli supporters succeed in getting Congress to appropriate for the transitional quarter an additional \$1.1 billion in economic and military aid, of which Israel would receive \$536 million.

This \$1.1 billion figure was arrived at by prorating a pending \$4.4-billion aid bill for the July-October period, in effect approving a 25-per-cent supplemental appropriation.

Such a formula was approved by the Senate recently in the passage of an authorization bill that sets the ceiling on what may be spent in a particular program. But yesterday, the House Appropriations Committee refused to go along with that formula on the ground that the administration had not sought such a large additional amount.

House Votes

The House of Representatives is expected to approve tomorrow an aid authorization bill for 1976 that includes—as in the Senate bill—provisions for the 25-per-cent increase for the transitional quarter. But the House is also due to vote Thursday for an appropriations bill that does not include it.

This means that for an additional \$1.1 billion to be approved, including the additional amount for Israel, the Senate must pass an appropriations bill to that effect and the House must then (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### Party Congress

### Praise Heaped on Brezhnev as Sign of New Strength

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, March 2 (NYT)—Leonid Brezhnev has been hailed as "the most important political figure of the Soviet Union" in a bright and inspiring address at the 25th anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev, 68, was the only Soviet leader to address the party congress, which opened last night in a grand hall in Moscow.

Mr. Brezhnev began by praising the achievements of the Soviet Union in the past 25 years, and then turned to the future.

### Top U.S. Red Calls Russia Model for All

MOSCOW, March 2 (Reuters)—Gus Hall, 65, leader of the small U.S. Communist party, said last night that the ideology and policy of the Soviet Union are models for all Communists to follow, and he rebuked West European parties that have asserted their independence from Kremlin guidance.

His speech at the 25th congress of the Soviet party drew a standing ovation from the 5,000 delegates. It was the strongest rebuke that the congress has so far heard to the French, Italian, Spanish and British parties' claims for national paths to socialism.

### Foreign Minister Contradicted

He contradicted public declarations by Foreign Minister Ernesto Guebrou, who said the armed forces leaders "internally agreed with the President's decision" to recognize the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Gen. da Silva said that air force representatives in the military's Council of the Revolution had firmly opposed immediate recognition of the MPLA in favor of a more prudent wait-and-see stance.

### Ex-President to Send Report to State Dept.

### Ford May Talk to Nixon of China 'in Time'

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT)—President Ford said yesterday that, "in time," he probably would talk to former President Richard Nixon about Mr. Nixon's journey last week to China.

But the President said that neither he nor Secretary of State Henry Kissinger planned to "debate" Mr. Nixon to determine what diplomatic insights he might have gained in more than eight hours of private conversations with Chinese leaders.

### Refugees Tell of Arrests, Work Camps

### Portuguese Fleeing 'Persecution' in Mozambique

By Marvyn Howe

SOBON, March 2 (NYT)—A group of Portuguese refugees is receiving a new wave of refugees, this time from the East African colony of Mozambique.

The refugees are fleeing from the Portuguese in Mozambique, who are being persecuted and arrested by the Mozambique Liberation Front.

The refugees are fleeing from the Portuguese in Mozambique, who are being persecuted and arrested by the Mozambique Liberation Front.



# 10 Finnish Icebreakers Keep Economy Afloat

By Christopher S. Wren

**ABOARD THE ICEBREAKER URHO (NYT).**—A weak winter sun hung over a horizon obliterated by the vast monotony of snow and white sky. The Finnish icebreaker Urho rumbled as the steel bow sliced cleanly at 15 knots through nearly two feet of snow-crusted ice on the frozen Gulf of Bothnia.

The ice cracked and floated away in the Urho's wake. Mist—called "sea smoke"—wafted from the fresh channel of black water as the colder air came in contact with it.

The Urho had escorted a Soviet and a Norwegian freighter down to the Baltic. Now the icebreaker was cruising home to the Finnish port of Helsinki, some 60 miles below the Arctic Circle.

"If the ice is thicker, you can feel more trembling. But in this ice it goes very quietly," explained

## Fleet Holds Ports Open All Year, Utilizing the Latest Technology

ed Capt. Tom Arvola in softly accented English. The icebreaker that Capt. Arvola commands is the showpiece of a 10-ship fleet that Finland relies upon to keep its economy going in the long winter months. During the Helsinki summit conference in July, President Ford lunched aboard the 345-foot ship with Finland's President, Urho Kekkonen. Now the Urho—its took its name from Mr. Kekkonen—does harder work, conveying up to 25 ships a month through the Gulf of Bothnia.

Commissioned only last March, the Urho is equal to the task with 22,000 shaft horsepower from five diesel-electric engines, twin propellers both fore and aft. It has a "heating system" that can flip the ship to a 13-degree

hit by shifting 600 tons of water in ballast tanks from one side to the other in under a minute. The ship needs such devices to charge the wind-blown ice ridges, ram, churn, back off and charge again.

The Urho is one example why Finland has led in icebreaking technology. The builder, the Wärtsilä Shipyard, has turned out more icebreakers since World War II than the rest of the world combined. The Soviet Union has already bought or ordered 43 Finnish icebreakers and Sweden and West Germany have purchased others. Argentina has just ordered one and Canada is reported interested.

Christian Landman, managing director of Wärtsilä's shipyard division, says he would like to

see the United States buy some Finnish icebreakers to keep the Great Lakes open in winter. "We Finns can't understand why you close traffic on the Great Lakes for nearly three months," he said. "In Finland, with more severe ice conditions, we are keeping our harbors open the year round."

Given their experience, the Finns say they could build an icebreaker for half what it would cost in the United States. The United States Coast Guard has opposed such purchases on the grounds that the Finnish ships do not meet certain safety provisions. In reply, Wärtsilä has offered to install whatever American-made equipment the Coast Guard stipulates.

The U.S. Ambassador to Finland, Mark Ausied, has also been trying to persuade Congress to finance the purchase of Finnish icebreakers. Mr. Ausied estimated that the Great Lakes freeze affects 60,000 U.S. jobs, resulting in a wage loss of \$1.8 billion a day. "In three months, you've paid for a Finnish icebreaker," the ambassador said.

**Soviet Reliance** The Soviet Union, also dependent on ice-free ports, has displayed no such reluctance. The Russians have their own icebreakers. Like the nuclear-powered Lenin, but they have expanded their fleet with Finnish ships, the largest now being the 443-foot polar icebreaker Yermak.

"The Russians long ago understood that they have to do something about the Arctic regions," said Wärtsilä's president, Tankmar Horn. "Their policy is reflected in our order book. They have evidently had good experience with our icebreakers, because they come back time after time."

Wärtsilä has pioneered other icebreaking innovations, like an air bubbling system that prevents sticking in polar ice by forcing up water to lubricate the hull.

The Finns have carried out experiments on ice as far away as the Soviet and Canadian Arctic. Future plans include icebreaking merchant ships and nuclear-fueled icebreakers.

"Existing technology can cope with any ice in the world," said Bengt Johansson, who heads Wärtsilä's Arctic research department.

**Ice Prevents Waves** A ride on a modern icebreaker like the Urho bears little resemblance to the usual sea voyage. The ice prevents waves. Even from the bridge seven stories above the deck the sensation is much like riding a train over a frozen white desert.

The crew of 45 lives in individual staterooms above deck to escape the clatter of scraping ice and the deafening scream of the engines which are monitored from a control room by closed-circuit television.

An indoor swimming pool, two saunas and even modern art hung over the initiation wood paneling complete the illusion of a cruise ship. "Harbor pilots tell me they enjoy sleeping on this ship because their cabins are so quiet," Capt. Arvola said.

Despite its 78-foot width, the Urho is so maneuverable that Jan Ahlors, the ship's electrical engineer, reported it takes just six seconds to shift from forward to reverse and that the icebreaker will come to a standstill in less than a minute.

**Unlike Supertankers** By contrast, according to Mr. Ahlors, a supertanker would take 15 to 20 minutes to reach a standstill over four or five miles.

Capt. Arvola, who has spent 12 years aboard icebreakers, said that he has encountered ice up to four feet thick in the Gulf of Bothnia, with wind-battered ridges of broken ice sometimes rising over 60 feet. "We can go through the ridges. We use the heating system, but slowly of course," Capt. Arvola explained.

"We are never stuck in the ice," he said. "We can get loose every time."

On its afterdeck the Urho carries a small reconnaissance helicopter that flew a visiting reporter out to the ship, sweeping low across the ice at 110 miles an hour to look for "leads" or ice-free channels. "In March when the weather is good, and ice starts to move, we look for a better passage and the helicopter can tell where the leads are," said the captain. "It's always faster to go where there is less ice."

**House of Commons Clears Seat-Belt Bill** LONDON, March 2 (AP).—The House of Commons last night approved government legislation to make the wearing of auto seat belts compulsory in England, Scotland and Wales.

The vote was 249-139 to give a "second reading" to the road traffic bill that would enable the secretary of the environment to make the wearing of the belts compulsory for drivers and front-seat passengers. The bill now goes to committee stage for possible amendment, then to the House of Lords and then back to the Commons.

**Japan Blast Kills 2, Injures 85; Claimed by Ethnic Terrorists** SAPPORO, Japan, March 2 (AP).—An explosion that killed two persons and injured 85 in a state office building today touched off fears of a new wave of radical bombings in Japan.

Police said they believed the blast in the entrance hall of the 12-story building as people were going to work was caused by a time bomb. Three hours before the explosion, an organization calling itself "East Asia Anti-Japanese Armed Front" said it had set the bomb to show opposition to "Japanese imperialism."

It was the name used by terrorists who bombed the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries headquarters in Tokyo in August, 1974, killing eight persons and injuring more than 300.

It also was the name used by those who in July, 1974, bombed Hokkaido police headquarters, next door to the Hokkaido state government headquarters that was blasted today.

## Billion Less Than in 1976

### Ford to Request \$7.8 Billion In Foreign Aid for Fiscal '77

(Continued from Page 1)

The Israeli drive for the additional \$550 million stems from the administration's decision, disclosed earlier and confirmed yesterday, to seek a total of \$1.8 billion in aid for Israel in the 1977 fiscal year, of which \$1 billion would be military and \$800 million economic. This is about \$500 million less in military credits than was sought for Israel in the 1976 bill.

The administration has said that there was no need for Israel to receive additional aid in the transitional quarter, but would not object if Congress approved extra funds.

The \$500-million shortfall in the Israeli aid figure for 1977 represents virtually the half-billion-dollar cut in the military side of the aid program. The economic side has been reduced in a variety of ways.

**Food Exports Down** Because the worldwide food situation has improved, the amount of subsidized "Food for Peace" exports has been reduced from \$1.6 billion in the current fiscal year to \$1.3 billion.

Peace Corps funding would be reduced from \$85 million to \$71 million. Contributions to international organizations for aid purposes would be reduced.

As in the current year, the

## Ford to Get Nixon Report

(Continued from Page 1)

sachusetts Democratic primary today. The President did not name either presidential aspirant, but told the interviewer that "the intensity of the debate" over busting among some candidates "has heightened emotions and probably not helped the situation in several of the cities where it is a controversial issue."

Mr. Ford, whose pursuit of détente with the Soviet Union has been criticized by Mr. Reagan, also said in the interview that he had discarded the word "détente" from his own political lexicon. But he made it clear he had not discarded the pursuit of rapprochement.

Last August, the President told an American Legion convention that he disliked the French word "détente," because it suggested an easing of tension without acknowledging a firmness of resolve.

His remarks reflected a defensiveness in the Ford campaign about détente as an issue in the March 9 primary in Florida, where Mr. Reagan is attempting to discredit détente as an overture to conservative Republicans.

But the President said he would continue to pursue strategic arms agreements, scientific exchanges and trade with the Communist nations "in an atmosphere where we are dealing from strength."

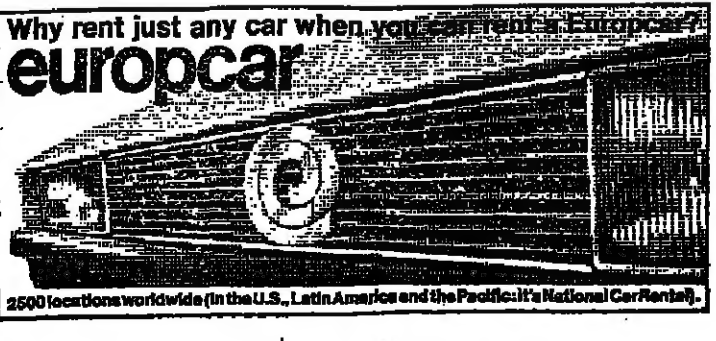
His quarrel, he said, was only with the term.

Responding at the same time to Mr. Reagan's pledge to dismiss the secretary of state, Mr. Ford said that such political rhetoric was "very unfair" and that Mr. Kissinger could remain as long as he wanted in the Ford Cabinet.

## Hussein in Canberra

CANBERRA, March 2 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan arrived here today for an eight-day state visit, his first to Australia.

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Finnish icebreaker Sisu, one of the most recent, leading a freighter through the frozen Gulf of Finland.

## Army Deserter Leading Private Force

### 'The Fight Is Not Over,' Lebanese Rebel Vows

By James M. Markham

**BAR ELIAS, Lebanon, March 2 (NYT).**—An assemblage of Moslem notables and chunky men with assault rifles, wearing tightly wrapped cloaks and bulky jackets against the cold, gathered attentively around the 33-year-old soldier, who stood under a cheap chandelier in a commandeered mansion.

"The fight is not over," said the Lebanese officer, his big hands at the sides of his uniform, which was set off with a sheathed

beyonet on one hip and a pistol on the other. "You must all be vigilant."

**Post Near the Border** After the political pact, the notables and their bodyguards went out into the snow, and Ahmed al-Khathib, a deserter from the Lebanese Army, retired to his side room, plopped onto a cot and explained his rebellion against what little remains of governmental authority after nine months of civil war.

Formerly a lieutenant, he left

his post near the Israeli border a month ago with a score of men, picked up perhaps 50 others and a number of armored vehicles and soon proclaimed the Lebanese Arab Army, which now seems to move with impunity in the southern half of the Bekaa Valley abutting the Syrian frontier.

Lebanese Army trucks and Land Rovers with "Lebanese Arab Army" in red paint roll undisturbed up and down the main Damascus highway, mixing with the trucks of the Palestine Liberation Army, which occupied most

of the valley at the end of the fighting last month. Banners hanging near schools and graffiti on walls proclaim the young lieutenant's dissident force "the hope of the future."

With a grin, the officer, a Sunni Moslem from a well-connected family in the southern mountain area, declined to specify how many deserters had joined his movement. It appears to have pockets of support near the northern town of Tripoli, in Bernal in the northern Bekaa, and in the south.

"Ask the military command how many men are outside their military positions—and more, how many soldiers in their official army have confidence toward them," he said.

**No Figures Available**

There is no figure for the number of troops who have quit the 15,000-man Lebanese Army to join Lt. Khathib, but one well-placed Western diplomat in Beirut said that about 650 men and a large number of trucks and armored vehicles had gone over to his side.

Like the lieutenant, the Syrians would like to see the splintered and demoralized Lebanese Army rebuilt and enlarged, perhaps incorporating certain high-ranking officers who sought exile in Damascus after President Suleiman Franjeh assumed power five years ago. A beefed-up Lebanese Army could slow any Israeli thrust through the Bekaa toward Damascus, the Syrians reason.

La. Khathib said he would return to the "official" military establishment "if it is changed from a band to a real army" and if Lebanon was formally declared to be an Arab state, among other demands.

**Beirut Merchants Angry** BEIRUT, March 2 (UPI).—Lebanese merchants threatened today to go on strike unless authorities crack down on thefts and lawlessness in Beirut.

"We're fed up, the merchants can't take any more," said a spokesman for the merchants' association.

Shopowners in Beirut's downtown commercial center have been the victims of at least 30 major thefts during the last week by armed gangs from Lebanon's political-party militias.

Premier Rashid Karami has tried to beef up security by pitting the army and the 5,000-man internal security forces at the disposal of the Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian military committee charged with overseeing the cease-fire.

But his proposal has run into opposition from both rightists and leftists. The right-wing Phalangist party said it opposed having the army take orders from a committee that includes "foreigners"—the Syrians and the Palestinians.

Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt said it would be unconstitutional for Mr. Karami, who is also defense minister, to yield his authority over the army.

## Party Hails Brezhnev

(Continued from Page 1)

the congress was probably set by Shavkat Rashidov, the party secretary of Uzbekistan. Mr. Rashidov is known as something of a poet back home, hailed Mr. Brezhnev's "excessive modesty and brilliant talent" and his "spiritual beauty and personal charm" among numerous other attributes.

The party chief of Azerbaijan, Geydar Aliyev, cited Mr. Brezhnev nine times in his speech, dwelling on the Soviet leader's "wisdom and principle, boundless energy and organizing talent, modesty and simplicity and selfless struggle for the triumph of Communist ideas."

Although August Voss, the Latvian party leader, mentioned Mr. Brezhnev 18 times, he stuck to a more sober analysis of his "boundless initiative, tireless energy and great capacity for work."

But the others were outpaced by Yevgeny Tyashchenkov, head of the Komsomol, or Young Communist League, who produced and read from a 40-year-old factory newspaper clipping that described the young Leonid Brezhnev as a rising young Communist talent. He then added his personal appraisal of Mr. Brezhnev as "a true son of the party, its greatest toiler and courageous soldier."

## George Brown Quits Labor, Saying Party Bars 'Freedom'

From Wire Dispatches

**LONDON, March 2.**—Lord George Brown, deputy leader of the Labor party for 10 years and foreign secretary from 1966 to 1968, said today he was resigning from the party to protest its policies.

Lord George Brown, 61, said in a statement: "The Labor party has become part of the establishment. It will be nothing if it ceases to be the defender of individual freedoms."

He said he was deeply moved by a television appearance last night in which Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian writer, warned that the West may collapse in the face of Soviet pressure and become totalitarian.

"Anybody who saw last night's television program on Solzhenitsyn must know what I mean," Lord George Brown said. "The Labor party refuses freedom to individuals."

He added that he was going to join what he called the army of such people as Mr. Solzhenitsyn "who stand for freedom."

The life peer, long an emotional and outspoken figure, has shown anger recently at what he

alleges is the rising influence of leftwingers in the party.

In December, he said "I find myself drawing the conclusion that the members of this government must have taken leave of their collective senses for getting things so wrong."

He objected particularly to government economic policies, which he argued had failed to halt inflation and to reduce unemployment.

His announcement today astonished and angered leading members of the Labor party, which is facing a by-election this week for the vacant Coventry seat in the House of Commons. Labor is expected to hold the seat but, if it loses, Prime Minister Harold Wilson's overall parliamentary majority of one will disappear.

While in politics, he became known for public escapades, which British newspapers put down to his being "tired," "overwrought" or "in an emotional state."

But he has admitted publicly that he enjoyed one—or several—drinks.



Lord George Brown

## Says London Has a Double Standard

### Iceland Premier Calls Britain 'Unrealistic'

**COPENHAGEN, March 2 (Reuters).**—Iceland's Premier Gerd Halldorsson accused Britain today of pursuing an inconsistent fishing policy and appealed for greater British understanding of his country's need to conserve what he called its vital fish stocks.

He demanded a withdrawal of all British Navy ships from disputed areas off Iceland before any new talks on settling the third "cod war" between the two NATO allies.

Britain's inconsistency, the Premier said at a press conference here, was that it refused to accept Iceland's 200-mile exclusive fishing zone but at the same time sought a 200-mile offshore jurisdiction for itself.

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman said he was puzzled by the Icelandic leader's offer. The spokesman said the offer was about the size of the cod catch to be taken by British trawlers. Other sources in London said that Foreign Secretary James Callaghan has not yet specified British demands for wider fishing limits.

The sources said that Mr. Callaghan wants something more than the 12-mile coastal zone proposed to Common Market foreign ministers. Sections of the British fishing industry have, however, called openly for an exclusive 100-mile zone.

Mr. Halldorsson said at the Copenhagen press conference that

Britain should make its demands on the size of the cod catch "more realistic."

Iceland's last offer was for 65,000 tons a year, against a British demand for a figure below 100,000 tons. The Icelandic offer was withdrawn when Britain sent in navy frigates to protect trawlers in the disputed waters.

Mr. Halldorsson said that Mr. Callaghan ought to know that "we are not going to consider any offer as long as British warships

are inside our 200-mile fishing zone."

Mr. Halldorsson was here for a meeting of the Nordic Council. The council, a cooperative organization grouping Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland and the autonomous Faroes and Alvinannaa Islands, issued a statement Sunday calling on Britain to withdraw its naval vessels from Icelandic waters to promote a settlement of the "cod war."

## Protestant Extremists Bar Any Ulster Power Sharing

**BELFAST, March 2 (AP).**—Protestant leader William Craig appealed to Northern Ireland's hard-line Protestant politicians today to form an emergency power-sharing government with Roman Catholics and end the province's sectarian bloodshed.

But his "appeal to reason" fell on deaf ears. The hardliners shouted him down in the province's constitutional convention.

Mr. Craig made his call as the convention, set up by British last May to work out a power-sharing blueprint, met for the last time with no hope of a last-minute compromise.

The Protestant militants formed a 40-man majority in the 78-member convention and refused to back down from their demands that London restore the Protestant rule it suspended four years ago.

Mr. Craig warned somberly that failure to reach a political compromise giving Ulster's 500,000-member Catholic minority a say in government will doom the war-torn province to more years of violence.

"We are placing people's lives in danger on an ever-increasing scale," he declared.

"The cost of failure will be heavy. It would be foolish to let ourselves," he said.

Hard-line leader Harry West reiterated that his faction will accept nothing less than the "urgent return" of a Protestant-dominated government with Catholics holding only minor committee posts.

The British have repeatedly declared they will not agree to this.

Mr. West urged London to hold an election to decide the issue once and for all.

However, British officials indicated that an election is unlikely. They disclosed that the government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson is considering holding a referendum in Ulster to determine whether the province's 1.5 million population wants power-sharing.

"But that would inevitably mean an election would follow," an official said. "And voting here, no matter what the issue, is always done on purely sectarian lines that only polarize the two communities."

The convention is expected to wind up tomorrow with a defeat for the moderates.

Its demise, after 10 months of fruitless debate, means that London will continue to rule the province directly for the foreseeable future—something which the extremists on both sides dislike.

## Lockheed Suspect Identified by Italy

**ROME, March 2 (AP).**—A general reported under investigation in the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. payroll scandal was identified by prosecutors today as a former air force chief of staff, Duccio Panali.

Ex-Gen. Panali, who headed the air force in 1970 when Italy was negotiating to buy 14 Lockheed C-130 cargo planes, was not charged but was told to retain a lawyer—advice that frequently presages a judicial investigation.

Handwritten text: JPN 100150



## Electronic Intelligence Units Are Key

## Thais, U.S. Weighing 'Final' Pullout

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, March 2.—In the north of Thailand, a handful of U.S. technicians is standing round-the-clock watch at a mountain seismic station that records Chinese nuclear tests 300 miles away.

At a bigger station some distance beyond the peaks, a U.S. team of several hundred men is working to knock on radio transmissions deep in the hills.

These expensive operations are the heart of negotiations under way to arrange the "final" withdrawal of U.S. troops from Thailand. The number already has dwindled from 45,000 in 1973 to 6,000 today.

With less than a month left for a tentative March 20 deadline for completion of the talks, it is clear that the negotiations, the middle of an emotional national election campaign, have been frustrating and con-

ceded that the Thais already have conceded that up to 1,000 men may be needed in the country after that date simply to keep packing up equipment in addition to any force level finally agreed upon.

The deadline actually is something of a political embarrassment to the Thais. It was set when Premier Kukrit said last March 19 at the Thai Assembly session which voted him into office.

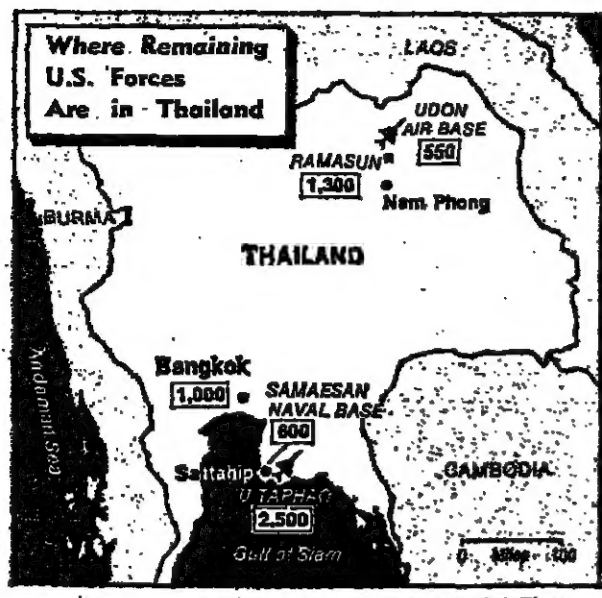
In order to create balance in the relations with the big powers, this government will take steps for the recognition and establishment of normal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic

of China and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Thailand within one year, taking into consideration the situation in this region and through friendly negotiations.

The last qualifying phrase gave Mr. Kukrit room to maneuver and he also later modified the statement by saying that he had been referring to a withdrawal of combat troops. However, he allowed the March 20 date to become something of an accepted deadline.

As far as combat forces were concerned, the last U.S. fighting man left in December.

Los Angeles Times.



## Angola Leaders Campaigning To Head Off Racism of Blacks

By Caryle Murphy

LUANDA, Angola, March 2 (UPI).—Angola's new rulers have launched a campaign against mounting signs of racism along the nation's black majority.

In recent weeks there have been public demonstrations against what were termed pro-white and pro-multiracial bias in government policy.

To counteract this sentiment, government ministers and leaders of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) held a series of meetings last week in factories and civil centers.

Speakers denounced those who want to replace whites and mulattoes with blacks as "the most odious kind of opportunists."

Some speakers described racism as a "reactionary attitude" that "imperialism" would like to exploit to divide workers and thus undercut the MPLA's unity.

Luís Lara, the MPLA secretary-general, told workers at a textile factory that "imperialism will try once again to annihilate the MPLA, and we cannot permit it to use racism as a weapon to do this."

MPLA officials have claimed that the Central Intelligence Agency is trying to exploit weaknesses in the movement's

leadership so that a more pro-capitalist leader can be pushed to the top on a wave of racial and economic unrest.

The rising expectations of Angola's black population have been frustrated by the economic crisis created by months of civil war. The government's austerity measures and appeals for higher productivity have not been popular.

A group of young, city-based leftists has been trying to win popular support by stirring up smoldering resentments against whites and mulattoes.

Many white Portuguese fled Angola during the last year because they feared an outbreak of racial violence such as occurred in the Congo when that country became independent of Belgium. No such violence has been reported here, but 70 Portuguese have been jailed in Luanda, most of them for opposition to the MPLA.

The racial question is a delicate one for the MPLA since its leadership, as well as the government, is composed of whites and mulattoes and blacks. The three men who are widely thought to have the most influence in the movement after President Agostinho Neto are mulattoes.

Since the departure of the Portuguese, the government administration in the urban areas is largely in mulatto hands.

Angolan mulattoes generally have been better educated and more prosperous than the nation's blacks. They are estimated to number about 150,000 in a total population of 6 million.

They had the opportunity to choose Portuguese citizenship, but the majority of mulattoes elected to remain in Angola.

House Unit Sends Gun-Control Bill Back to Sub-Panel

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—The House Judiciary Committee today sent a gun-control bill back to its Subcommittee on Crime, a move some supporters said would kill the legislation.

Judiciary chairman Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., said he was disappointed by the 17-18 vote. He said he could not predict whether the bill would make it back to the full committee this session.

Another member, Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., said that "they've killed the bill" and that the "rifle lobby" intimidated these people.

An intense lobbying effort against the bill had been mounted by the National Rifle Association and a trade group known as the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Society.

Two members whose votes were crucial in sending the bill back to the subcommittee were Reps. Edward Patten, D-N.Y., and George Danielson, D-Calif. Both had frequently sided with gun-control advocates in previous votes, but both voted to recommend.

They said they were dissatisfied with provisions in the bill to outlaw so-called concealable weapons and wanted the subcommittee to consider that issue again.

## Juan Carlos, Father Seen Near Accord

Other Political, Labor Disputes Continue

MADRID, March 2 (UPI).—As a week-old truckers' strike continued and as 10,000 shipyard workers walked off the job today, King Juan Carlos called a meeting with his principal advisory body, the Council of the Realm, reportedly to discuss settlement of another problem of his three-month-old reign—his father's rival claim to the throne.

Don Juan de Borbon, 63, the exiled titular head of the royal family, has never recognized Gen.issimo Francisco Franco's designation of Juan Carlos, 35, as king. Don Juan, warning that the cause of democracy would not be furthered by the reign of a king appointed by the late dictator, has refused to renounce his own right to rule Spain.

Political sources and newspapers said that the King and his father have been in contact and may meet soon in Escorial, Portugal, to put the finishing touches to a plan to settle the differences.

Alfonso's Return

Under the plan, it is said, the body of King Alfonso XIII, Don Juan's father and the King's grandfather, would be brought from Rome, where he died in exile after fleeing revolutionary Spain in 1931. The body would be buried in El Escorial, alongside other Spanish monarchs, in the presence of the King and his father. Don Juan reportedly would then renounce his claim to the throne, and the King would confer on his own son, Crown Prince Felipe, 5, the title of Prince of Asturias.

That title traditionally belongs to a king's eldest son, but has been withheld from Felipe because of the dispute between Juan Carlos and Don Juan.

Although labor strife appeared to be receding yesterday with the end of strikes by 100,000 construction workers in Catalonia and by coal miners in Asturias, the owners of 200,000 trucks today continued their work stoppage, a strike for a reduction in road taxes and license fees. And the 10,000 shipyard workers began a walkout in Galicia in the northwest, seeking pay hikes and fringe benefits.

Basque Violence

In the Basque region, police sources said today that a bus inspector killed by a submachine-gun fire from a car yesterday was probably slain by Basque separatist guerrillas who had been mailing him death threats.

In the Canary Islands, the rector of Santa Cruz University and his top aides, including all the deans, resigned to protest a police ban on a campus concert by Luis Llach, a popular Catalan protest singer. Rector Enrique Fernandez Caldas said that the police interference violated recent government guarantees for freedom on the campus.

In Madrid, five alleged Communists went on trial for having run underground party cells in southeastern Spain. The prosecution asked for five-year prison sentences.

Callaghan Urges Smith to Accept Rule of Majority

LONDON, March 2 (Reuters).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said today that the Rhodesian situation would be transferred to Prime Minister Harold Smith, who would tell white Rhodesians that the time had come to accept the principle of African majority rule.

Reporting to Parliament on an exploratory mission to Salisbury last week by his special envoy, Lord Greenhill, the foreign secretary again called on Mr. Smith to enter negotiations with black Africans for an early and orderly transfer of power.

But he said that so far there was nothing in Mr. Smith's record to indicate that he was willing to do this. "Mr. Smith will go his own way—whether to heaven or perdition I am still not quite sure," Mr. Callaghan added.

The foreign secretary did not disclose any details of Lord Greenhill's findings on whether there was anything that Britain could now do to help promote a constitutional settlement in Rhodesia.

3 Black Police Killed

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 2 (AP).—Three black Rhodesian policemen were killed in a gun battle with guerrillas at a hotel close to the Mozambique border Sunday night, security forces headquarters said here today.

A communalist said the guerrillas crossed from Mozambique and opened fire onto a crowded dance floor at the hotel, wounding seven African civilians, before the police arrived. Several clashes were reported last week in the same area. At least 41 guerrillas and 5 Rhodesian soldiers were reported killed.



Defense attorney Albert Johnson with one of the pictures of Patricia Hearst taken during bank robbery for which she is on trial. He said some of the photos had been withheld.

## Judge Denies Motion to Dismiss Charges

## Hearst Lawyers Claim FBI Hid Evidence

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2 (UPI).—Patricia Hearst's defense lawyers accused the FBI of hiding evidence that tended to validate her story that she was covered by the guns of her captors during the bank robbery for which she is on trial.

The defense moved for dismissal of the charges, asserting that the government had concealed evidence in violation of the rules. The motion was denied. Then the defense rested, after 12 days.

The allegation was made as Albert Johnson, one of Miss Hearst's lawyers, questioned an

FBI film expert, Vernon Kipping, about differences in the two sets of photographic prints that the government has supplied to the defense.

There is a strict rule that the government must provide to the defense any such evidence that it has. Some cases, such as the Daniel Ellsberg trial in the Pentagon Papers case, have been dismissed by judges who found that the government had not followed the rule.

Bank Photos

Mr. Kipping, who early in the trial presented the motion pictures made from bank surveillance photos, was the witness through

whom Mr. Johnson attempted to establish his claim that evidence had been withheld.

When the trial opened, the government provided the defense with a stack of 5-by-7-inch black-and-white prints said to be of every negative exposed by the bank surveillance cameras. The defense wanted 8-by-10 prints, and these were delivered during the trial.

Yesterday, Mr. Johnson matched up 73 of them and found that the original 5-by-7 prints did not show Camilla Hall, a member of the Symbionese Liberation Army, as she stood at one end of the bank.

The 8-by-10 photos did show Miss Hall, Mr. Johnson sought to get Mr. Kipping to say that the larger prints showed Miss Hall pointing her gun at Miss Hearst, who stood in the center of the bank.

'Not So'

"Not so, I believe," the witness insisted. "More toward the people at the counter."

At another point, Mr. Kipping said, "She seems to be looking toward [Donald] DeFreeze [the SLA leader], but her weapon is pointed toward the counter."

Mr. Johnson then challenged Mr. Kipping on the motion picture film which had been made from the still pictures. Had Miss Hall also been cut out of this? The defense lawyer asked.

The film was shown earlier, and in it Miss Hall was seen as a shadowy figure with a gun that seemed to be pointing toward the bank's counter. Not until the holding group, with its lot of \$10,600, was leaving the bank did Miss Hall appear as a fully recognizable figure.

Image Is Trimmed

Mr. Kipping explained that the film in the bank surveillance camera had run off track, which, he said, in a trimming of the image by the masking edges when the 5-by-7-inch prints were made, was leaving the bank did Miss Hall appear as a fully recognizable figure.

When the error was discovered, he said, the 8-by-10-inch prints of the full negative were made and delivered to the defense.

This exchange came after the defense lost a hard-fought attempt to get into evidence an expert's opinion that Miss Hearst was not the author of tape-recorded messages that had her revolutionary philosophies.

The witness whose opinions were rejected by Judge Oliver Carter of Federal District Court was Dr. Margaret Thaler Singer, a research psychologist at the University of California at Berkeley.

Tania Interview

Her evidence would have been based on her dissection of the language of the so-called "Tania interview," a document found in the apartment where William and Emily Harris were arrested, and which is, in part, written in Miss Hearst's hand. The Harrises were members of the Symbionese Liberation Army, the radical group that abducted Miss Hearst on Feb. 4, 1974, and that staged the bank robbery for which Miss Hearst is on trial.

Dr. Singer said that, given enough known material, she could determine if any questioned material had been written by the author of the known material. In Miss Hearst's case, she said, the inflammatory statements by "Tania," the name Miss Hearst has said that her captors gave her, were written by someone else.

Yesterday marked the end of the fifth week of Miss Hearst's trial on the charge that she willingly participated in the robbery of the Sunset Branch of the Elvert Bank on April 15, 1974. Her defense is that although she was in the bank with a semi-automatic carbine in her arms, she had been forced by her captors to be there.

After listening to Dr. Singer's testimony, Judge Carter said that he would not admit it in evidence unless something occurred later in the trial to change his mind. "When I come to the point where it is a field (study of speech patterns) never accepted before, I am very much constrained to say I should not do it," he said.

## 'Guinea Pig' Role to End For Convicts

U.S. Halting Tests On Addictive Drugs

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI).—The U.S. government will ban future research using federal prisoners as guinea pigs and will end the only such program it now conducts, the director of the Bureau of Prisons, Norman Carlson, said yesterday.

That program is a large one—a set of studies of addictive and possibly addictive drugs that has been going on for 40 years and has involved nearly 5,000 prisoners-volunteers at the Federal Addiction Research Center at Lexington, Ky.

The program will be phased out by the end of the year, Mr. Carlson said in a letter to Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, D-Wis., who predicted that the federal action would lead to similar action by most states. As chairman of a civil-rights subcommittee of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, Rep. Kastenmeier held hearings last fall that led directly to the federal decision.

As a result of the hearings, Mr. Carlson named a task force to review the subject further and then decide "that continued use of federal prisoners in any medical experimentation should not be permitted."

Cancer Research

The only exception may be research to try to alleviate a prisoner's own illness—for example, a trial of a new cancer drug on a prisoner with cancer. Such "therapeutic research" has remained unopposed by Rep. Kastenmeier and others who have been protesting research on prisoners.

Some medical scientists and some prisoners may be expected to protest against the ban.

Dr. William Martin, director of the Lexington center, said last fall that researchers there maintain high concern for prisoners' health while doing tests that he "saved thousands of lives" by keeping potentially addicting drugs off the market.

Last November, more than 50 convicts at the Michigan State Prison at Jackson told a federal commission studying the ethics of prison research that they wanted to take part in such experiments, mainly for the pay they get from drug companies.

## Pentagon Says U.S. Has Cut Back Enough in Pacific

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—U.S. military forces and bases in the Asian-Pacific area have been reduced about as far as possible, a Pentagon study has concluded.

The study, conducted on orders from the Senate Armed Services Committee, found that any further major cutback would force a change in the current forward defense strategy and push U.S. defenses back to the eastern Pacific.

Pentagon officials reported to Congress that the United States has about 154,000 military personnel in the Western Pacific-Asian area. That is 95,000 fewer than before the United States went to war in Vietnam and 720,000 below the 1968 Vietnam war-peak period.

Major U.S. bases in Japan have been reduced from 63 in 1968 to 28 last year, from 17 to 6 in the Philippines, from 14 to 2 in Thailand and from 6 to 2 on Taiwan. Pentagon officials said it was unlikely that Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand would deny the United States significant base rights in the foreseeable future.

Morton Abramowitz, a senior Pentagon official, testified that it would be technically possible but very costly to change around the Pacific base structure so that more could be supported from the mid-Pacific or, if necessary, from Hawaii and the continental United States.

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## Saving Italy...

"How to defend the lira while losing Italy" may prove the title of the drama opening in Rome now that a new government, backed by currency-support loans from its European and U.S. allies, has reopened the foreign exchange markets after a six-week closing.

The allies have rallied around because Communist gains have put the future of the European Community and of the Atlantic Alliance at risk along with the future of Italy. But the central bankers and Treasury officials involved, on both sides of the Atlantic, are focusing on the immediate monetary crisis. They have laid down traditional conditions for loans of \$2 billion or more, among them further sharp increases in interest rates and bank reserve requirements, tightening up credit and the money supply.

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Unfortunately, this is just the reverse of the stimulative economic policy Italy needs to climb out of its severe depression since the 1930s. The depression, which has brought massive unemployment, helped the Communists capture a third of the vote in last June's regional elections, almost as many as the ruling Christian Democrats. It has enabled them to mount a bid for participation in government that next year's parliamentary elections may make irresistible.

Two half-truths propagated by the woolly-minded in Italy and abroad are fostering this dangerous trend. The first half-truth is that Communist accession to power is inevitable because of the failure of economic policy and also because of incapacity by the geriatric Christian Democratic party and the quarrelling center-left coalition, which it has headed for more than a decade. The second half-truth is that Italy's problems can be solved only by fundamental structural reform of its economy and bureaucracy with Communist participation in a governing coalition as the essential motor for change.

The reality, however, is that Italy is suffering not from the failure of economic policy but from its success. The growth rate has not been too slow as in Britain. Rather, it has been too fast, paralleling or exceeding that of West Germany over most of the past two decades. Italy's democratic voters, still two-thirds of the population, have many faults, as do their leaders. But they do not deserve the opprobrium that is now fashionable to heap on them.

It is true that rapid industrialization created problems, which have been made temporarily unmanageable by the simultaneous triple blow of worldwide inflation, depression and—for an industrial country second only to Japan in its dependence on imported oil for energy—a fivefold increase in oil prices.

All Western governments shaped policy through 1974 on the assumption that general price inflation was the major problem. "Competitive deflation," deepening unemployment and recession, was set in motion.

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Moreover, loans to Italy in 1974 of almost \$4 billion from the Common Market and West Germany—to cover part of the increased foreign-currency costs of imported oil—brought with them stringent deflationary conditions. By last summer this draconian deflation was so "successful" that Italy was running a surplus in its balance of payments and even paying back its West German loan, aided by a remarkable performance in exports to the oil-producing countries. But the financial "success" was a socio-economic-political disaster; a sharp drop in industrial production brought the unemployment and job insecurity that aided the Communists in last June's elections. In recent months the currency crisis and the now deflationary measures demanded by foreign lenders have aborted Italy's embryonic recovery effort.

## ...or Sinking It?

The United States and West Germany contributed to the Italian crisis by failing to live up to the pledge the industrial countries made to each other at the OECD in 1974 not to engage in the "beggar-my-neighbor" policy of seeking to export their petrodollar deficits. It was agreed that every country would carry its own increased oil costs or seek external financing or both. Instead, the United States and West Germany have run huge trade surpluses over the past two years.

What Italy needs is assurance for three to five years of the kind of "secondary recycling" of Arab petrodollars among the industrial countries that British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey first proposed in the fall of 1974. The Arab petrodollar surpluses unavoidably have been deposited or invested in the industrial countries for the most part, but unevenly with a few countries getting most of it. The Healey plan, as amended by the United States and accepted by the other industrial countries, called for an initial \$25-billion "safety net" fund, managed by the OECD, that would permit excess petrodollars to be shifted from surplus to deficit countries in the industrial world. But that plan has been stalled for almost a year by the failure of the Ford administration, until recently, to press for congressional approval.

Treasury Secretary Simon assured the world last year that the private banking system had managed the recycling problem

and that the petrodollar crisis was over. But Italy and other deficit countries have exhausted their credit in the private Eurodollar markets even before achieving the economic recovery that temporarily will increase their need to finance increased oil, raw materials and food imports. The "safety net" would enable these countries to borrow again from commercial banks at commercial rates with paper guaranteed 28 per cent by the United States and 72 per cent by the other OECD countries.

With that kind of medium and long-term financing available, a recovery program that comes to grips with fundamental structural problems, as well as immediate economic dilemmas, would be feasible in Italy. Its soundness clearly would have to be convincing to Italy's chief creditors—the Common Market countries and the United States. But it then would give Italy's Democrats the chance they are now denied—the chance to change the economic and political climate in the country.

No one can be certain that Italy's democratic leaders would unite, revitalize their party structures and rise to the occasion. But unless they are given the opportunity, both the hand-wringers and the fatalists in the West will have only themselves to blame for a Communist accession to power in Italy that probably can still be avoided.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Nepotism in Pyongyang

Nepotism is an old story in Communist dictatorships, and some who rule in the name of Marxism-Leninism have even thought of founding dynasties.

Joseph Stalin made his son Vasily a lieutenant general of aviation and apparently toyed with the idea of having Vasily succeed him until it became clear that the young man's ignorance and alcoholism posed insuperable problems. Nikita Khrushchev had great plans for his son-in-law Alexei Adzhubei until both were suddenly purged in 1964.

In China, the prominent political career of Chiang Ching during the past decade is presumably not entirely unrelated to the fact that she is Mrs. Mao Tse-tung. But to this moment, anyway, it seems likely that the champion practitioner of nepotism among Communist dictators is North Korea's President Kim Il Sung.

Probably nobody in the West really knows whether President Kim has cancer, as was

widely conjectured during his absence from public view between late last December and early this month. But what is reasonably clear is that President Kim has made his son, Kim Jong Il, crown prince, and No. 2 man in the North Korean Communist ("workers") party.

There is a darker side to this touching tale of filial love and cooperation. President Kim Il Sung also has a younger brother, Kim Yong Ju. A few years ago it appeared that younger brother Kim was being groomed to succeed the President. However, in February, 1974, brother Kim was demoted from sixth to 13th ranking member of the Pyongyang hierarchy.

It all suggests that even under the austerities of Marxism-Leninism, ability and hard work are not necessarily the only essentials for advancement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

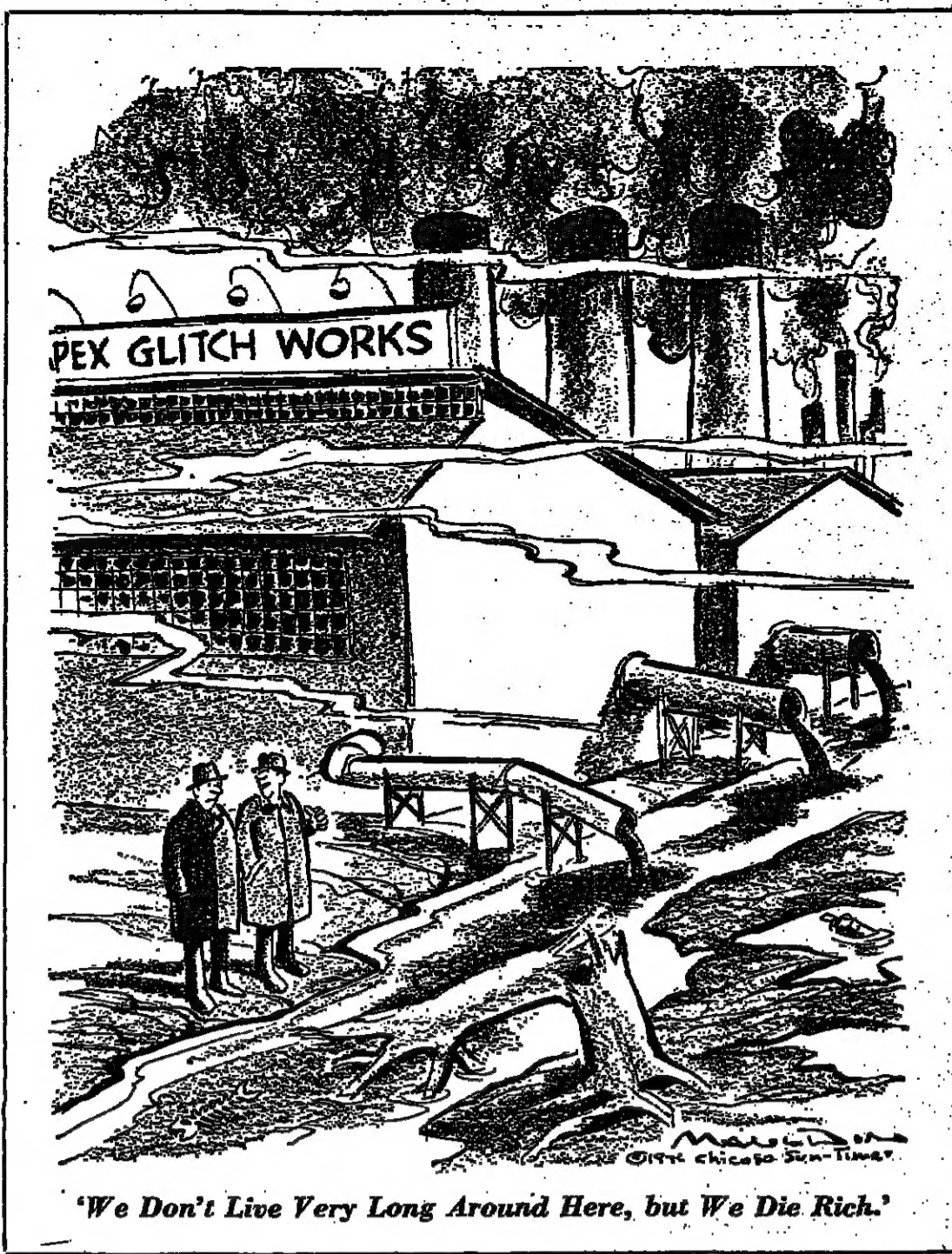
March 3, 1901

NEW YORK—Women detectives are the vogue now at the Waldorf-Astoria. They may be seen in the tearoom, the waitingroom and up and down the different corridors. That is, they may be seen if your eyes are sufficiently keen to penetrate their various disguises. Men detectives are still in the hotel of course, but they are even in a more subdued role than the women, but the crime has diminished.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1926

VIENNA—Blood tests have been admitted for the first time as legal evidence in paternity cases, according to a decision handed down by the Appellate Court here today. An order that such tests be applied was made after a doctor testified that the present state of medical science makes it possible to prove that a man is not the father of a child. Positive proof of paternity is still not possible.



'We Don't Live Very Long Around Here, but We Die Rich.'

## Giscard: I—U.S. Tourist

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—When France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing visits the United States next May it will by no means be the first time he comes to America—nor, for that matter, the first time the family name was heard in our country. A collateral ancestor, Count Charles d'Estaing, commanded the first French expedition supporting the thirteen colonies in their revolution against Britain.

As a vice-admiral, the count was sent to surprise British squadrons off New York and he also served in the vicinity of Newport, Rhode Island, and Savannah, Ga., where he was seriously wounded. All this occurred in 1778 which makes the President's journey almost a kind of family bicentennial for him when he journeys to honor the first great national revolution.

Giscard himself already has a considerable acquaintance with the United States. He has traveled to New York where he once lived briefly as a member of France's UN delegation to Washington, D.C., Arizona, California and Illinois where he spent a vacation. Now in preparation for a new itinerary (Washington, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Texas) he is polishing up his English.

### Works on Accent

This is not an arduous task. His friend, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, says: "He has a vocabulary at least as large as an American senator's." Yet he is working hard to improve his accent in weekly lessons with an English phonetics professor from the Sorbonne. The professor's reason is to help him stress the themes he hopes to get across in his planned address to the U.S. Congress.

The principal message is solidarity, a kind of twinned historical solidarity between the French and American peoples. It began 200 years ago when France, then a great European and world power, helped the colonies gain their national identity. Almost simultaneously, the two nations (one new and one old) struck out on a course based on what were then revolutionary democratic conceptions.

These first took root in the United States (although largely based on the ideas of French political philosophers); a few years later they shook France. The point Giscard hopes to underscore comes in answer to a rhetorical question: "Where are we now?" The answer is that both countries retain similar views on these two fundamentals, democracy and national identity, and our strength remains founded on the democratic institutions we have for so long preserved.

This should not be taken to mean there are not and will not in future be differences between Washington and Paris although in the Elysée's view mutual relations correspond to what they should be. The United States plainly acknowledges that France is a friendly, allied country which must nevertheless conduct its independent policies as it sees fit.

### Genuine Agreement

On most things Giscard is confident there is genuine agreement between the two nations. He told President Ford and Secretary Kissinger that since there are exceptionally few real problems and relations are cordial and relaxed, it is useless to argue much about such differences as do occur, especially in "form."

This type of thing arises, for example, on monetary views or on legal questions involving rights of the superperson Concorde to land at Kennedy Airport, New York, or on contrasting views concerning recognition of the MPLA regime in Angola.

### De Gaulle's View

With respect to the first, Giscard seems persuaded that Washington has acted with understanding on the whole Concorde question and won't be deflected from its grant of a test landing period at Dulles Airport, near Washington, regardless of judicial debates. With respect to the second, the French President wrote Ford over (as a Concorde) for what is virtually a double bicentennial, there is every reason to expect that our oldest alliance will be sentimentally strengthened.

It would seem that in Giscard's eyes the only period in recent

history when Paris-Washington differences were major, involving both substance and form, was at the time General de Gaulle was French President. Giscard apparently feels the general was quite right in insisting on the recognition of a certain "national" authority over France's political and military policy.

The Elysée's present incumbent clearly supported De Gaulle on this. However, he seems persuaded that despite occasional abruptness, the general was not seeking deliberately to irritate the United States.

In any case, a certain abrasiveness that existed between Washington and Paris a decade ago has now wholly vanished and when President Giscard d'Estaing flies over (as a Concorde) for what is virtually a double bicentennial, there is every reason to expect that our oldest alliance will be sentimentally strengthened.

## The Three-Cornered Game

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Despite dizzy times of transition in China, Russia and the United States, there seems to be emerging the same old three-cornered world. The United States, though slightly weakened, still has the capacity to play the dominant, or swing, role.

But not, as suggested by Mr. Nixon and some pro-Peking liberals, by being sweet to China. On the contrary, the trick is to keep the Soviet Union engaged in continuing arms-control talks while maintaining the one thing the Chinese truly need—which is a strong U.S. presence throughout the world.

The most acute transitional struggle is going on in China following the death of Premier Chou En-lai. But whatever the internal controversy is about, the toasts delivered by acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng during the latest Nixon visit show an intensification of the foreign policy line favored by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou.

### Nixon Visit

The acting Premier was harder than ever on the Russians. He spoke warmly of Sino-American cooperation. Moreover, the protests against the Nixon visit in the United States had the salutary effect of backing the Chinese away from their infatuation with the former president. In his final, as distinct from his opening, toast acting Premier Huo drank to the health of President Ford—a clear sign that Peking wants to do business with the Ford administration.

In the Soviet Union, the 25th party congress also reflects a time

of transition. Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev is still in the saddle. But almost certainly Mr. Brezhnev will not be running the Soviet Union at the next party congress.

In his major speech he took an ambiguous stance on China. Paragraphs of denunciation were followed by statements on how tensions could be eased. But judging by the reaction of the independent Communist leaders—notably Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, who gave his speech and then went home for the weekend—the Russians are still strong on the anti-Chinese kick.

No such ambiguity marked Mr. Brezhnev's attitude toward the United States. He came out very clearly in favor of continuing arms-control negotiations with Washington.

In this country, the primaries show that Ronald Reagan has launched a serious bid against President Ford. But the odds are, especially after New Hampshire where he made every possible mistake in the book, that Mr. Ford will be re-elected. In any event he will still be President for another nine months. A chief responsibility will be dealing with continued offers of cooperation from the Soviet Union and China.

### Be Nice

One possible course—implicitly recommended by Nixon in his rambling toasts to Sino-American friendship and explicitly favored by such knowledgeable liberals as Thomas Hughes of the Carnegie Endowment—is to be nice to the Chinese. That means particularly recognizing the Communists, regime in Peking and cutting ties with Taiwan.

But such a step would not satisfy China's security needs which arise from Soviet pressure. It might embarrass the Chinese leaders by demonstrating their impotence to take Taiwan even with the U.S. presence removed. It would antagonize the Russians without giving this country any additional purchase on Moscow.

A far more promising approach is to go for an arms-control agreement with the Soviet Union this year. Since that will automatically open up a new set of

## Peter Lennon

### From London:

It is in the revelation of what the government meant by 'participation' in North Sea oil that the Socialist dream is truly skewed.

LONDON.—When the headlines last week blared: "Britain Grabs the Oil; Deal Gives State 51 Per Cent Participation in Five North Sea Oil Developments" and there wasn't a squeak out of the multinational oil companies, we had the first cold

parent control of oil fields with a carefree chuckle, then what they hand over must be scraps. A close examination of last week's deal reveals all this to be sadly true.

But before we dismantle the dream let us recall its first joyful rapture. For some time now the discovery of more than a dozen oil fields in the North Sea promised an untold wealth to a Britain suffering from economic perils. The very words "Piper field" conjured up visions of a scribe of negotiable notes; "Claymore" glinted like silver in the mind's eye, and "Forties" gave promise of enough fuel to sustain a line of Scots stretching from here to eternity.

### Naïve Optimism

A restrained, but unmistakable air of naïve optimism was characteristic of every Briton on his way to the pavilion. The thrill of it touched royalty. The "rough-necks" who helped penetrate the great dark wells slumbering under the sea were primarily pronounced by the Queen to be "romantic" in her recent address welcoming the first drops of the money syrup.

But did the government really have a will to wield this treasure from the oil barons? How could they do otherwise? Wasn't this government, at least around election time, seized by nationalist fever, huffing and puffing at multinational companies and threatening to devour them with the much repeated slogan "full public ownership"?

Well, it worked out differently. First of all we did not really expect a government without the necessary expertise to take a gamble on laying pipelines in the roaring North Sea at a cost of \$2 billion a mile nor spend another \$2 million of the taxpayer's money on drilling. Leave that to the professionals, everyone agreed. But we did not quite grasp that

this would also mean leaving 60 per cent of the oil fields and the pick of the bunch, to the tight grip of the multinationals. Of course there would be tax revenue, the special petroleum revenue tax at 45 per cent which the oil companies consider to be too high, although they don't have to start paying it until they have recovered 176 per cent of their investment.

The fields in which the state now alleges to have 51 per cent participation are, to nobody's surprise, not the richest or biggest. And if you analyze the relationship between the participants in a deal in which the government means to share a share you will find that no single company has actually given up 51 per cent of its area. Two have let go of about 26 per cent. It could however be a promising precedent were it not for the fact that great companies like Shell invited to follow suit are suspected of having told the government to get lost. The government hints that in that case when the next round of license granting comes up they will not give preferential treatment to the recalcitrant companies. The oil companies retort is that they are not terribly interested in what is left to explore in the troublesome North Sea.

But it is in the revelation of what the government meant by "participation" that the Socialist dream is well and truly skewed.

Harold Lever, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Prime Minister's chief negotiator on oil, pursued a cunning interpretation of this very word, business term. Mr. Lever, by the way, is the government spokesman most gifted at infiltrating the business world and being accepted as one of their own. So good that one can't always be sure in which direction he is doing the infiltration. It was his essentially who negotiated the Chrysler settlement, and in no time a government of fearful Socialist tendencies was calling out and subsidizing a U.S. multinational company without taking it into public ownership.

"The participation" promise in the early stages was manifestly not intended to mean participation—was in sum the response of the suave, indeed the oily, Mr. Lever. It did not mean ownership; it meant participation in an option to buy, if need be, 51 per cent of the product at a full market price.

The precise advantage of the deal at first escaped the ordinary man in the street, and escape from the confusing jargon. Was it meant to be a parody of democracy? A tableau in which the government decides to come down to the level of the ordinary man who all his life generally has had no option but to buy his goods at full market price?

The advantage is that without the option, if the government wanted to buy, this very purchase intervention would drive the prices up still higher. Under Mr. Lever failed to point out the government got exasperated, and, as a way, frankly nationalized 51 per cent of the oil in the ducts. The government still reserves the right, of course, to control the rate of oil exploitation.

### Guarantee

The government gets from this deal a guarantee of 32,000 barrels a day. Shell's Brent field has reserves of 2 billion barrels; and BP's Forties 1.8 billion.

A meager, a wad, a paltry triumph. And there are other incidental disappointments. Exploration costs are doubling; oil prices are flattening out and therefore revenue is leveling out. "The Thistle field, owned by Esso, proved richly; Unocal's Heather proved sparsely of the charms, and Shell/Esso's Auk with only 50 million barrels of recoverable reserves, had presumably only that to say for itself.

"Auk!" So what will be left? The government will, no doubt, participate, this time in the old sense of the word, in mournful grubbing around the "marginal" fields, ones with low or unknown potential. It may busy itself with the single buoy-mooring units which compared to the big rigs is like spooning oil out of the deep.

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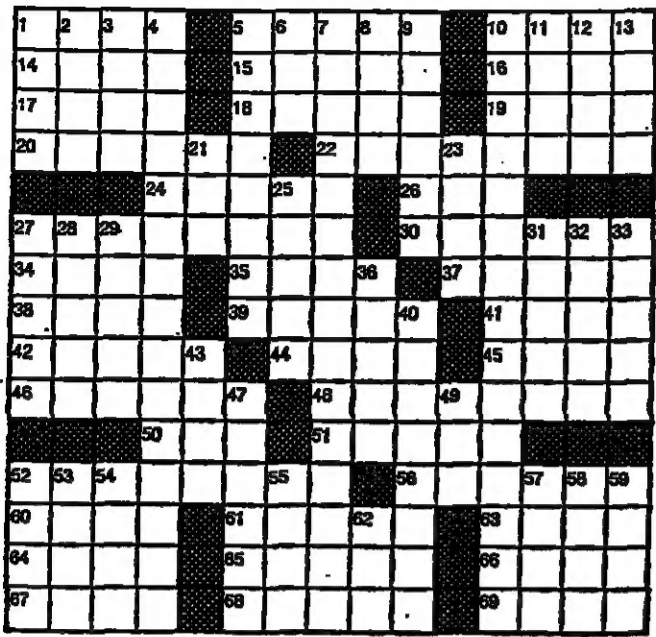




## CROSSWORD

**Edited by Will Weng**

<u>ACROSS</u>			
1	Smell ———	50	Zero
5	First principle	51	Former U. S. playwright
10	Hand-cream unit	52	— against (have) effect
14	Ness, for one	55	Great lakes port
15	Stigma	60	Sleep like —
16	Superior	61	Scandinavian
17	Wine city	63	Nansen's arctic ship
18	Swedish pasture	64	Word of contempt
19	Corner	65	One who trifles
20	Ancient ascetic	66	Miss Morano
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24	Firth of Scotland	68	Great numbers
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27	O'Neill's Anna		
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45	She, in Paris	9	Absorbed in
46	U. S. and Bethlehem	10	Intruders
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		13	Chard
		21	Certain replies
		22	Six, in Spain
		25	Bores
		27	Favement
		28	Sound of yore
		28	Blood: Prefix
		29	Poker move
		31	U. S. painter
			Leon
		32	Hosiery material
		33	"...pumpkin
		36	Kind of drum
		40	Big spenders
		43	Came down
		47	Angles
		49	One, in Naples
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		53	Nastase of tennis
		54	Post-W. W. I. generation
		55	Saw or file
		57	U. S. Indian
		58	Statistic
		59	Persian bard
		62	Monopolize, with "un"



# WEATHER

	G	F		G	F		
ALGARKVE	17	63	Clear	MADRID	10	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	59	Cloudy	MILAN	18	55	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	54	Clear
ATYENS	16	61	Clear	MOSCOW	1	54	Snow
BARCELONA	15	64	Clear	MUNICH	9	48	Clear
BERLIN	6	43	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	37	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	44	Clear	OSLO	5	41	Clear
BUCAREST	13	55	Cloudy	PARIS	10	59	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	56	Cloudy	PRAGUE	10	59	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Clear	ROME	24	57	Clear
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Clear	SOFTIA	12	47	Clear
COSTA MESSINA	13	55	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	10	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	46	Cloudy	TEHRAN	3	37	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	46	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	15	59	Clear
ELORSA	25	44	Overcast	VIENNA	7	61	Clear
FRANKFURT	7	43	Cloudy	VIENNA	11	59	Clear
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Cloudy
HELSINKI	8	52	Snow	WASHINGTON	11	55	Drizzle, fog
HAVANA	2	40	Clear	WURZBURG	10	59	Clear
LAS PALMAS	.....	.....	Unavailable				
LONDON	13	55	Clear				
LONDON	9	49	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	9	49	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada  
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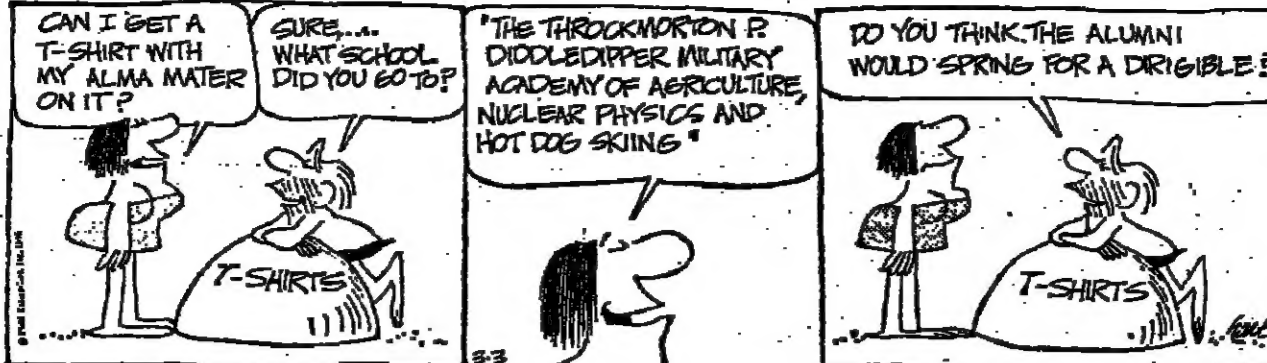
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# PEANUTS



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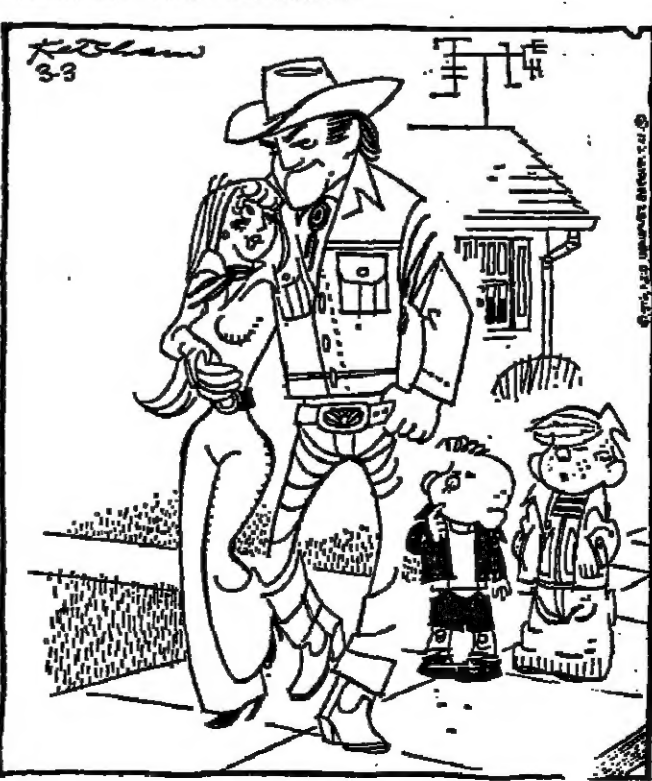
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**REPORT**



## DENNIS THE MENACE



\*IT'S PROLLY HIS SISTER AND  
HE'S JUST BEIN' NICE TO HER.\*

## BOOKS

## THE SURVIVOR

By Terrence Des Pres. Oxford University Press. 218 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

It appears to me that sociology is passing from a negative phase to a positive one. A few years ago, the social sciences showed off by exposing our imperfections, by classifying and explaining them. There was an implicit sneer in such books, as if the authors were determined to punish man's conceit, to pluck the feathers from the peacock. Now, it is just the other way around. Instead of concentrating on our vulnerabilities, sociologists are beginning to congratulate us on our strength, our perseverance, our almost paradoxical faith in life.

We have read so many terrifying books about ourselves that we've grown frightened. We stared into the abyss, as Nietzsche said, and the abyss stared back. Nihilism, which Kierkegaard called the "greatest of all guests," kneaded at the heart of the world, siphoning furniture against the door in the form of life-enhancing constructions.

Man is no longer regarded as a spoiled brat, or an "upstart" on earth as Hegel or Spenser saw him. We are becoming heroes again—not the old heroes of myth and fable, not supermen, but heroes of the minimal, heroes of survival. This is how Terrance Des Pres sees us in "The Survivor."

Negative sociologists used to attack our heroes. Nobody mocked them better. The positive sociologists, such as Mr. Des Pres, show us a man smeared with dirt and excrement, crawling with lice, dressed in rags as his model. These sociologists, he insists, are humanity tripwires. We still find life worth living, a good in itself, even after it has been stripped of everything we thought good.

I find myself being persuaded, in book after book, that life is not worth living. Do we really sound so despairing? Is our behavior, our culture, so terminal? Can anything save us but mouth-to-mouth resuscitation? Mr. Des Pres takes the concentration camps of the Nazis and the labor camps of the Soviet Union as the latest span of determined humanity. "The loss of particular hope," he writes, "opens on the power of life in itself."

The loss of particular hope: how many hopes, he implies, we have lost, as if modern life was a steady diminishment of hope, of particular hopes, so that only the hope of life remains. In the end, only a blind allegiance to the brute fact rather than the enliterated hope of life keeps us going.

In choosing these camps as his image for modern life, Mr. De

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

T	R	A	G	A	M	A	S
R	U	B	A	D	D	E	M
A	N	I	M	A	T	E	
C	O	L	E	S			
E	V	E	R				
S	E	N					
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S	A	V	E				

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

# BRIDGE

**—By Alan Truscott**

The auction on the diagramed deal represents a great rarity: North-South climbed to three no-trump in the face of an opposing conventional opening promising 17 or more high-card points.

West's one club was the Blue Team version, and North naturally hid one diamond. Most South players would now routinely jump to three diamonds, and the auction would end. But the partnership was not so hasty. They knew that in this position two clubs is a cue-bid and forcing, just as it would be if one club was natural. So South was able to probe with two clubs, and bid three no-trump on the next

West, the spade jack would score. After a club discard, a club would be led to set up a trick. And after a heart discard the club king would score eventually.

South chose a slightly more elegant course by discarding his spade jack. After a club discard South would have led that suit. So West's spade. North led a heart, and South led to the spade ace, and again the club king was the ninth trick.

round when North showed some  
club strength over two hearts.

South appears to have only  
eight tricks after the opening lead  
of the best king, but West was  
known to have all the missing  
high-card strength and was head-  
ed for trouble. South won the  
third heart lead and cashed five  
rounds of diamonds, producing  
this position:

NORTH	
	♠ 1054
	♥ 3
	♦ AKJ954
	♣ KJ3

WEST (D)	EAST
♠ KQ2	♠ 873
♥ KQJ104	♥ 876
♦ 86	♦ 2
♣ AQ5	♣ 108874

NORTH  
 ♠ 10 5  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ 9  
 ♣ K J

WEST  
 ♠ K Q  
 ♥ 10  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ A Q

EAST  
 ♠ 9 8  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ 10 9 8

SOUTH  
 ♠ A J 6  
 ♥ A 9 5 2  
 ♦ Q 10 7 3  
 ♣ 6 2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
 West 1 ♠ North East Pass South 2 ♠

2 ♡ 3 ♣ Pass 3 N.T.  
Pass Pass Pass  
West led the heart king.



## Defeats J.C. Snead by 3

## Nicklaus Finishes Far in Front of Field

By John S. Radosta

PHILADELPHIA, March 2 (UPI)—Jack Nicklaus routed the field in the first round of the Tour Players Championship, a measure of how good he is, and how good J.C. Snead, who had



ADMIATION—Golfer Jack Nicklaus patting his back while Arnie Argea is applauding him as he approaches the 18th green on way to victory.

been tied with Nicklaus going into yesterday's final round, shot a 68 and Nicklaus beat him by three strokes.

Nicklaus's 65 gave him a 72-hole total of 209, a record 19 strokes under par for the Inverrary Country Club East Course.

Snead's 72 also was 5 strokes better than the old record.

During the tournament Nicklaus shot two eagles on the same hole, 21 birdies and six bogeys. Snead had only one bogey in 72 holes, but his poor driving cost him dearly on the par-5 holes, which he was unable to reach in two.

Nicklaus has now won 69 events on the Professional Golfers' Association tour since he joined it in 1962, and he has won 74 tournaments worldwide as a professional. Yesterday's \$50,000 share of the \$300,000 purse raised his career winnings to \$2,608,755.

This was familiar territory to Snead. In September 1974, in the first Tournament Players Championship at Atlanta, he finished second behind Nicklaus, that time by two strokes.

Roger Maltbie, a youngster in his second year on the tour, bogeyed the 18th hole yesterday to slip back into a tie for third place, at 276, with Jim Masserio. Maltbie shot 71 while Masserio was beating the course with a 67.

Elder Surge

Slim Mark Hayes, playing in the same threesome with Nicklaus and outdriving him much of the time, finished fifth at 277. And out of the field came Lee Elder, the first black player to qualify for the Masters last season, finished sixth at 278.

Ben Greenhaw and Johnny Miller, the top two money-winners

on this year's tour and the only men to win two tournaments this year, both finished far back. Greenhaw had a 73 for 282 and Miller a 73 for 287.

South Africa's Gary Player, making only his second U.S. appearance this year, finished strong with a 67 for 261. Arnold Palmer struggled to a 76 and a 280.

A 75 yesterday by bald, paunchy Miller Barber gave him a 288 total, good for \$911 that pushed his career earnings to \$1,000,065 and made him the 10th man to go past \$1 million in career winnings.

The others are Nicklaus, Billy Casper, Palmer, Lee Trevino, Gene Littler, Tom Weiskopf, Miller, Player and Bruce Crampton.

Nicklaus took command yesterday with a birdie on the fifth hole, led by two at the turn and nailed it down with that 30-foot eagle putt on the 18th.

After that it was no longer a question of who, but of how much.

Snead, the recent winner of the San Diego Open and the only man in the field close enough to challenge, played one group back of Jack and after the Nicklaus eagle, trailed by four shots with three holes to play.

LEADING SCORES  
Jack Nicklaus 65-68-65-65-263  
J.C. Snead 72-72-72-72-288  
Roger Maltbie 71-70-70-71-282  
Jim Masserio 71-70-70-71-282  
Mark Hayes 71-70-70-71-282  
Lee Elder 71-70-70-71-282  
Buck Baird 71-70-70-71-282  
Don January 71-70-70-71-282  
David Graham 71-70-70-71-282  
Gary Player 71-70-70-71-282  
Tom Watson 71-70-70-71-282



TALL ORDER—Kentucky's Artis Gilmore, 7 feet, holding his coach, Hubie Brown, from rushing onto court to argue with call which went against Colonels and for Nets.

## 26-0 Mark in Basketball

## 'Perfect' Rutgers Issues Post-Season Warning

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—The screaming and stomping outside had not yet subsided and exhausted Rutgers players were still dripping with sweat and champagne after capping an unbeaten season. But they still had enough energy left to issue a warning.

"People had just better be ready for us," said guard Mike Dabney after helping Rutgers defeat St. Bonaventure, 85-80, last night to complete a 26-0 season. "We've been criticized for having an easy schedule and not being pushed. But the people who do most of the talking about our schedule only watch television once a week. The coaches, the writers, the people who vote in the polls know. And so do our opponents."

"Look at the stands. There are scouts from Marquette, Notre Dame, North Carolina. They figured it's about time people checked Rutgers out. I guess after you go 26-0, you're no longer a fluke."

"But this is only one plateau and now it's time to move on to another. I'm kinda hoping it boils down to Rutgers and North Carolina in the finals of the East. Then we'll see how tough the ACC (Atlantic Coast Conference) is."

Rutgers needed a 17-5 burst in the last six minutes to overcome a 75-68 Bonaventure lead. Phil Sellers led Rutgers with 25 points, six in the crucial streak, and Dabney scored 19. Ed Jordan 16 and Hollis Copeland 11. Glen Hagan led St. Bonaventure with 22.

It was a busy night for many of the nation's top 20 teams. Top-ranked Indiana moved to within a game of a perfect season by beating Northwestern 76-63. No. 5 Nevada-Las Vegas posted St. Mary's (Calif.), 104-86. No. 7 Alabama downed Georgia, 87-76. No. 10 Notre Dame topped Western Michigan, 85-83, in overtime. No. 13 Tennessee edged Mississippi State, 78-76. No. 16 St. John's shaded Niagara, 65-64, and No. 17 Louisville blasted Bradley, 107-88.

## New Dimension

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—The college basketball draft scene is quieter than usual. The uncertain future of the American Basketball Association and the National Basketball Association's preoccupation with the proposed settlement of the Oscar Robertson anti-trust suit have forced the player draft to the background.

At such a time in previous years there was talk about the interleague bidding war that raised Bill Walton's salary daily and speculation whether the Atlanta Hawks could afford to sign both David Thompson and Marvin Webster. The price tags of players like Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Pete Maravich, Bob McAdoo, Ernie DiGregorio and Doug Collins fluctuated like the stock market.

A player representative said yesterday: "Competition for the players is dead. And even after the NBA holds a draft, there will be no one to bid against."

Dave DeBusschere, commissioner of the ABA, commented: "Our teams are not scouting the colleges as much and there doesn't seem to be much dialogue among our owners."

The folding of the San Diego, Baltimore and Utah franchises have left our rosters overstocked with fine, young talented players. There have been discussions about not even holding a college draft, just letting our teams sign the players they might need.

"Both leagues are paying for past mistakes, for overpaying untalented players. Those bills have added up through the years and are coming due now and they are hurting. Settlement of the Robertson suit will benefit the proven players, and that's the way it should be. They have the

proven track record and are worth investing in."

The suit contended that the common draft, the option clause and the NBA equivalent of football's Rozelle Rule, which compensates the team a player has left to sign with another, violated the anti-trust laws.

Pro scouts are much in agreement that the top college seniors for the draft are Leon Douglas, the 6-foot-8-inch Alabama center, 7-foot Robert Parish of Centenary, Scott May, 6-7, of Indiana, Mitch Kupchak, 6-10, of North Carolina, and John Lucas of Maryland.

The scouts also agree that this year there are no exciting players like Walton and Thompson to draw paying customers to the arenas.

The NBA is expected to hold its draft in late May or June, by which time the legal work on settling the Robertson suit should be completed. Among the terms of the proposed settlement is that a team drafting a player will have one year to sign him. If it doesn't sign him, he goes back into the draft.

## Three Repeaters

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—Indiana's Scott May, Notre Dame's Adrian Dantley and John Lucas of Maryland were selected today to the United Press International all-America college basketball team for the second straight year.

Joining them on the first team are Indiana's 6-foot-10 Kent Benson and UCLA's 6-11 Rich Washington, both juniors.

The second team consists of Rutgers' Phil Sellers, North Carolina's Phil Ford and Mitch Kupchak, Tennessee's Bernard King and Marquette's Earl Tatum.

Chosen to the third team were Tennessee's Ernie Grunfeld, Michigan State's Terry Furlow, North Carolina State's Kenny Carr, Alabama's Leon Douglas and Oregon's Ron Lee.

## Davis Cup Result Won't Be Known For Long Time

STONED, March 2 (Reuters).—The Davis Cup Eastern Zone tennis final between Australia and New Zealand may be completed in England in June the week before the Wimbledon championships.

Captains Neale Fraser of Australia and Jeff Robinson of New Zealand made the announcement here tonight after the tie had been suspended in Brisbane because of rain. Australia leads, 3-1, with the reverse singles to come in the best-of-five series.

Permission to suspend the tie was received from the London-based Davis Cup Nations Management Committee. Australian team member John Newcombe, due to play in the reverse singles, has a commitment in the United States later this week.

## College Poll

(The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 college basketball teams with first-place votes and records of games played through Sat., Feb. 22, in parentheses.)

1. Indiana (26) (25-0) ..... 407

2. Marquette (2) (23-1) ..... 361

3. North Carolina (1) (24-2) ..... 353

4. Rutgers (25-0) ..... 347

5. Nevada-Las Vegas (26-1) ..... 304

6. UCLA (25-0) ..... 273

7. Alabama (23-3) ..... 146

8. Maryland (21-4) ..... 179

9. Michigan (20-5) ..... 174

10. Notre Dame (21-4) ..... 167

11. Washington (22-4) ..... 160

12. Florida St. (23-5) ..... 161

13. Tennessee (19-5) ..... 157

14. Missouri (22-4) ..... 151

15. Arizona (21-4) ..... 151

16. St. John's (NT) (21-4) ..... 8

17. Louisville (19-5) ..... 8

18. Cincinnati (21-4) ..... 7

19. Western Michigan (22-1) ..... 6

20. North Carolina St. (19-7) ..... 5

## Only White Sox Start Practice

## Baseball Camps Have a Limited Spring Opening

Joseph Durso

PHILADELPHIA, March 3 (UPI)—The old American insular training, besieged by rarefied, made its appearance yesterday in 24 camps scattered sun-belt the Chicago camp operated by Bill

happy rebel of baseball. He had not opened his base "just to be in town." He did it, because the public was weary of "seeing pictures" and of negotiators each other, and this they can dream.

Opening of March is the time of great in baseball, with 900 years trying to win 600 camps from Miami to St. Louis. But this year, the "decided not to open" had settled their legal the players over the "use" in contracts—who and for how long.

Back the 63-year-old of the White Sox, by putting 23 minor-league players in three experienced jobbing to play their way the major leagues.

ting players marched in to camp-in-exile, as the players did in front of the field yesterday when al Football League was labor trouble. Nor did of the 23 other teams though their training closed. Instead, Veech

presided over a peaceful, lazy scene in the sunshine.

While the Chicago rookies held their three hours of batting practice here, the rest of the baseball world waited while the negotiators were meeting again in Miami.

Elsewhere, clusters of players continued their informal workouts on playgrounds of college ball fields. Others played golf or tried to decide whether to sign contracts even before the settlement was reached.

Some of the White Sox regulars started to exercise at Marquette Junior College a few miles from Veech's camp, but they were chased from the field by the women's softball team.

At Sarasota, Veech limped around the four diamonds on the wooden leg that he brought home from the Pacific in World War II, in the days before he became

## Tigers' Staub Given Security

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—Rusty Staub became the first Detroit Tiger to gain a multi-year contract when he signed for three years at a reported \$140,000 a season.

Staub, 31, was traded by the New York Mets to the Tigers after last season for Mickey Lolich after spending four years with the New York club. The Tigers said Staub had become their present highest-paid player, exceeding the reported \$105,000 gained by Willie Horton, a designated hitter, earlier this month.

a baseball maverick as the owner of the Cleveland Indians, St. Louis Browns and White Sox. Then he left baseball but surfaced two months ago as the new owner of the Chicago club, though his return to the game was resisted for a time by the rest of the American League.

"At least we're getting pictures of ballplayers today and not negotiators," he said.

"No, this isn't the way I planned it, coming back into the big leagues. But we have a responsibility to the people here. We've agreed to play games starting March 10 and we're going to play them. We may not play the Pittsburgh Pirates, but we'll find somebody."

"My ballclub needs work, and we need to evaluate them. The only set position is catcher. Ten of these fellows were invited to our big camp, anyway, and the rest would have started the minor-league camp in a couple of weeks. Besides, when the regular players see these guys working out and trying to win their jobs, it's bound to add pressure for a settlement."

Cleon Jones, who was released by the New York Mets last summer after 10 years as an outfielder, was one of the three men on hand with credentials. The others were Bob Oliver and Tony La Russa.

Jones agreed with his boss that this was too good an opportunity to miss.

"I haven't played since last July," Cleon said, "so today is a big day for me. I'm happy I had some place to go. If I had to wait a couple of weeks for things

to be settled, I'd be in big trouble."

## Suspension Lifted

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—Baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn yesterday reinstated George Steinbrenner, primary owner and chief executive of the New York Yankees, following a 16-month suspension.

Steinbrenner was suspended by Kuhn in November, 1974, after he was indicted on charges of contributing illegally to the 1972 re-election campaign of President Nixon. Steinbrenner pleaded guilty to the charge. He was fined \$15,000 and his firm, the American Ship Building Company, was fined \$50,000.

The suspension was originally supposed to last two years but in an ongoing Steinbrenner reinstatement, Kuhn cited three reasons for allowing the Yankees executive to resume his duties.

"No. 1, my November, 1974, decision placing Mr. Steinbrenner on the ineligible list for two years was designed to assure public confidence in the integrity of professional baseball. I think that purpose has been achieved," Kuhn said in a statement.

"No. 2, nearly two years have elapsed since April, 1974, when Mr. Steinbrenner voluntarily removed himself from the daily affairs of the Yankees."

"No. 3, the management and financial problems of the Yankees asserted in support of Mr. Steinbrenner's reinstatement would be significantly alleviated by his reinstatement with attendant benefits to the team and the Yankees fans."

## Curry Trails Russian Skater As Compulsory Figures Open

GOTEBORG, March 2 (Reuters).—Olympic silver medalist Vladimir Kovalev of the Soviet Union led after the men's compulsory figures at the world figure skating championships here today, with the favorite, Innsbruck gold medalist John Curry of Britain, in second place.

The Soviet skater, 22, last year's European champion, had 45.56 points and 18.5 ordinals, while Curry had 43.92 and 22.5 placements.

Jan Hoffmann of East Germany, the world champion in 1974, was third with 43.28 points and 28.5 ordinals.

Kovalev scored the highest points in all three figures with fine tracings.

Curry was tied with David Santos of the United States after straying from the line in the second figure but shared top place with Kovalev in the third, the forward paragraph loop.

Today's results may mean a close tussle between Kovalev and Curry for the world title. The young Muscovite took third place behind Curry in the Olympic compulsory figures, was runner-up to him in the compulsory short program, and lost a little ground in the free skating. Russian Sergei Volkov, who led Curry by two ordinals after the first day of the Olympic skating, is not here because of illness.

Santos, runner-up for his national title, performed well in the forward paragraph loop to come in fourth for the day with 43.92 points and 28.5 placements, ahead of Canada's Toller Cranston, whose main strength will be shown in his free skating on Thursday.

John had a natural letdown after the Olympics, said Curry's coach Carlo Pagan. "He went to England and lost a week of training but we are glad he's in second place."

## Cup Soccer Returns With Borussia vs. Real Madrid the Attraction

Brian Glanville

PHILADELPHIA, March 2 (UPI)—The historic and hibernic major European football cup returns to the first leg of its first leg. There is no doubt the most compelling least in prospect: Borussia Munchenbach against Real Madrid.

Dynamo Kiev may be favorites for the Europa, and should certainly come tomorrow over a reliable Saint Etienne,

but Borussia and Real make up far the most attractive pairing.

It's awfully hard to forecast the victors, but certainly Borussia knows that it will need at least a two-goal margin to take with it to Madrid in a fortnight's time. Derby County, after all, found that even three wasn't enough.

"The prospect of Real's Ginter Hossner shining resolutely against his former club seems diminished. His form lately has been so disappointing that it is expected Real will let him go at the end of the season, though his fellow German, Paul Breitner, is playing well enough with him, in midfield."

Meanwhile, Real will meet a team which has set a hot pace at the top of the West German League, even though Hamburg, massed in defense, held Borussia to a draw at home, while it was knocked out of the West German Cup. Borussia is a "total" soccer team whose players, now coached by Udo Lattek, will come through next in attack; it might well be the young sweeper, Stiellke, though the most dangerous goal scorer remains Jupp Heynckes, abetted by the Danes, little Simonsen and the well-built Jensen. I think Borussia will win the first leg.

Borussia will yourself for another battle royal in Madrid.

Some of the virtue seemed to go out of Saint Etienne in the French Championship's winter break when it went on tour, and its manager, Roby Herbin, may find it hard to get his players to combat pitch for the hard matches with Kiev. Oleg Blokin, player of the year, has been so

enlarged and publicized in France that the Saint Etienne players may be forgiven if they develop something of a complex about him. They had better not forget that the equally left-footed Oshenken is almost as frequent a goal scorer at this level. In terms of pace and preparation, Dynamo Kiev certainly has an edge on Saint Etienne, who will need all the aplomb of Osvaldo Piazza at center-half. But they, too, have had a long—even longer, in fact—break from championship football; they've been training and

playing in Dalmatia and have lost clever Muntjan with a cartilage operation.

Berlin's Bayern Munich, in Lisbon, is another fascinating match-up again. Bayern needs desperately to win, given the pressure on their finances, and the signs are that the return of Uli Hoessner and Gerd Mueller has brought a much needed improvement, even though they have no chance at all of the championship.

## West Germans Win

BIGGAR, Saskatchewan, March 2 (UPI)—Rainer Philipp scored five goals last night to lead West Germany's Olympic bronze medal hockey team to a 3-3 rout of the Biggar Nationals of the Western Canada Intermediate League.

## ABA Result

Monday's Game  
Denver 115, Virginia 109 (last 22, Simpson 20, Thompson 20; Green 25, Burden 26).

## College Basketball Scores

East  
Amherst 72, Middlebury 50.  
Cort 61, York (NY) 57.  
Colby 64, Bowdoin 52.  
Dartmouth 71, Denison 57 (NY).  
Juniata 54, 79, Trenton St. 61.  
Lemoyne 50, Alfred 67.  
Providence 69, Villanova 61.  
Rutgers 65, St. Bonaventure 60.  
Seton Hall 79, Manhattan 63.  
St. John's 64, Wagner 64.  
West Virginia 81, New Stamp 67.

South  
Alabama 67, Georgia 78.  
Jacksonville 77, Ga. Southern 65.  
Kentucky 83, LSU 70.  
Louisville 107, Bradley 89.  
McNeese 68, South Alabama 78.  
Mississippi 61, Vanderbilt 72.  
Middle Tenn. 84, Tenn. Tech 72.  
Tennessee 78, Miss. St. 78.

## Maple Leafs Triumph

TORONTO, March 2 (AP)—Darryl Sittler and Lige Hammerstrom stalked Toronto to a 3-0 lead in the first 70 seconds and the Maple Leafs went on to defeat the Minnesota North Stars, 4-2, in a National Hockey League game last night.

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